Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1908.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d1at

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d 1798.

For Sale.

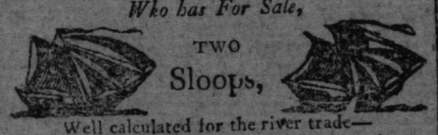
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ceder frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Golathwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

August 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. eotm

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—— Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,722 pairs of Shoes
8,448 Stocks of black leather
8,448 Stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Privats coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798. §

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING
From the West-Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §1ot

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficay of

DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

TO DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant
NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Poughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Heinitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund,
Edward Jones, sec'ry.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, containing upwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire-places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard; also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty head of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 1aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 mawstD

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&f.tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookercys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Little's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Chester, 23d Oct.

NOTICE

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and consignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingston, Amiable and other vessels lately arrived, are requested to forward to this Office as soon as possible, their respective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, so soon as the returning health of the City will admit the vessels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be desirous to receive their goods very expeditiously. GEO. LATIMER,

1ot *Collector.*

THE Owners of Goods on board

the ship WILLIAM PENN, are informed that the Collector of the Customs will receive such invoices and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the necessary calculations and prepare the bonds so that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ship at Philadelphia.

October 23. § 1w

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New Castle, Oct. 3.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Redman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jacket light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers.

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years 1793 and 1798. §

august 25

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

SAMUEL PARKER,
BRASS and *BELL FOUNDER.*
No. 137, Mulberry street,

CONTINUES to carry on the *brass foundery business* as usual, where his former customers and the public may be supplied with castings for machines to any pattern, rudder braces, bolts, &c for ships.

It may be proper to add, that, as it has been reported he had declined the business, S. P. takes this means of informing the public that he is making arrangements to carry it on still more extensively, hoping thereby to comply promptly with such orders as he may have to execute.

☞ *Bells*, of any size, cast for churches and other institutions; printers rules, &c.

October 26 eo 3t.

WHEREAS the certificate of two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of *Samuel Amory*, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11593, 11594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. co6w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of six per cents. funded debts, standing in the name of *Jane Gabrielle Rigaud*, of Geneva, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, Capt. Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dolls.
No. 3195. Reg. office 19th May '95, 1 cert. for 1000
13,181. do. 14th do. do. 1 do. for 3500

Willings & Francis.

October 24. eod6w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, standing in the name of *John Carbonell*, of London, the said Certificates having been lost on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

No. 3072 1 *Cert. for* 2000 *dolls.*
2964 1 *do.* 5000
10,577 1 *do.* 3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, august 30. eo6w

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No. 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house.

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended *to by.*

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

☞ Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

A French Classical & Mathematical SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. instant at that large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly opposite the City Tavern; under the direction of Messrs. Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their respective professions—As they intend under, the patronage of a discerning public, permanently to establish themselves in this undertaking, their whole study and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils.—These will be conducted upon the latest and most approved plans, through a complete course of academical studies, or those parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be assigned for geography, history, extracts, composition, and declamations in French and English, in order to form early habits of writing and speaking with propriety—Visits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a spirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of study are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

They offer to translate the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages; and to draw in their proper modes and stile, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epistolary.

The first Monday in November, they also propose to open an evening school for French, bookkeeping, surveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the students of their language, by continually conversing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expression.

AVIS aux FRANCOIS:

Messrs *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir M.M. les Francois, quils se proposent d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; presque vis-a-vis la Bourse; dans laquelle on enseignera la langue Latine, Angloise et Francaise: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie et les Mathematiques.

On fait aussi toutes sortes de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne lecons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on s'addresse a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de 4eme rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. cod tf

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road. august 21.

Communications.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

YOU are taught many important lessons at the expence of others; you have heard of the intrigues that have for years been going forward in Britain and Ireland, to level those powers, and bring them under the French yoke; you have read that the British government suspected that treasonable practices were carried on among her subjects; you will also remember the unceasing efforts they made to discover it; you have frequently, no doubt, heard the partizans of France in this country, declaim against and ridicule the measures which the British government pursued to discover traitors, and the seditious. It was said, that government gave out these reports and made enquiries, thereby to increase her power and oppress her subjects. How often have you been told, that the *good people* in Ireland wanted nothing more than the preservation of their constitutional privileges; that they intended no encroachment on the prerogative of the crown; that their opposition consisted in petition and remonstrance; that these were the only arms of defence and protection which they sought; and provided they failed in their efforts with them, they would rest satisfied, that they had discharged their duty to themselves, the present, and the rising generation?

That they ever looked on their constitution as the summit of their happiness, and the sacred bulwark of their liberty, the most solemn declarations were made, and heaven was called to witness the sincerity of their friendship to their country.

Did you under these, and many other protestations, conceive that the *secret spirit* of the *Illuminati*, with perfidious strides, had for seven years been uniting talents, ambition, infidelity and ferocity, to such unbounded extent, that 100,000 were provided with arms, pikes, cannon and ammunition, in the province of Ulster, so long ago as the month of April 1797*; thereby to overthrow the constitution of the kingdom, at the expence of the lives, liberty and property of all who dared to defend the same?

This perfidious band, to render the event successful, had laid a chain of direct communication with the usurpers in France, whose aid was readily promised to the United Irishmen.

This extensive and dark association of miscreants intended to plunge their weapons of cruel war into the bowels of their mother country. The lives of the guardians of the nation; the wealth, the laws, and the government of the country were to form one immolation to the demon of anarchy. They invite the tyrants of France, brethren in inequity, as the only powers on earth who would promote the scheme of carnage and plunder.

Now, citizens of the United States, consider who are among you—have not many leading characters of the now detected conspiracy arrived among you? Have not many emissaries from France spread themselves in these United States? Are there not many suspicious characters passing throughout the union, who have no visible means of subsistance, either from fortune or industry? Have you not often heard them open their mouths against the measures of the government of the United States; and vindicate the spoilations and insults offered by France?—You have no doubt, read the constitution of the United Irishmen, that has been secretly printed and perfidiously circulated among you—That *Stamina* which produced the deep conspiracy and rebellion in Ireland, is among you in full vigor; its roots are spead in the affections of the citizens to alienate them from the counsel and authority of those worthy men whom they have ever found faithful.

You have seen these interlopers associate with disappointed office-hunters; you find them in the society of those who advocate the cause of France, even after the tributary demand has been made known, who tell you that base ingratitude alone prevents you from giving pecuniary aid to France, who fought your battles and won your freedom. But you know that the monarch, whom those butchers beheaded alone, in justice, could require your help; and did you grant it, or even participate in his sorrows?—And do you believe these men the friends of the people of the United States, who conspired against the lawful government, peace and happiness of their native country, whose language in Britain and Ireland was *friendship to the constitution and ancient rights*; and in this country declare themselves the *friends of the people*, and at the same time insult their judgment by the abuse of their representatives; who denounce your alien and sedition bills, as the destruction of your magna charta? Consider, the reverse is true, for if your citizenship were transferred to aliens, and a seditious spirit encouraged, what remains secure in the magna charta?

These persons that endeavour to charm you, what have they done? have they fought your battles? did they bear your burdens, or vindicate your honour, when the black and gloomy clouds were hanging over your heads—when those tried men, whom you have placed as guardians of your constitution and liberty, put their lives between you and danger? But these men should ever be detested by you. They who speak evil of the powers that be, who are infidel in principle, and immoral in practice, sapping the foundations of that confidence which renders commerce secure, and society happy—outlawed by their native country, and objects of her vengeance, on whom you can never depend with safety, or associate with honour, whose atmosphere you ought to dread as a burning volcano. If you listen, they will lead you, step by step, until unawares, you are brought to the brink of irretrievable destruction. Let the fate, the destruction of all the republics, who in Europe listened, ring loud in your ears! Could you look into the hearts of the misled, what remorse! you may see it in their countenance, and hear it in their dying groans.

Awake! ere it is too late, shake off that connection which watches only for your ruin—cherish not that serpent which will sting you—avoid those harpies which assume every form, that they may acquire strength to destroy you.

How often do we hear them address adopted citizens thus: "Will you see this "country seek your ruin? *this alien bill* "will *banish you* and your family; your "trade must be wound up; your ancient "enemies the British, have gained ground "in our councils, and your ruin hasteneth. "A stamp law may be endured in a full "grown country, like Europe; but here, "in an infant state of society, it is a yoke "which cannot be borne. The boasted pal-"ladium, the liberty of the press, in this "country, is at an end: a sedition bill "shackles our hands, and farewell freedom "and liberty. This country is ruined! "and we dare not speak, write, print, or "publish it."

These are a specimen of the innumerable arts which are used to alienate your minds your constitution and government.

These men want a change (they say) in representation; but a change in the constitution, is what they seek. You may remember what tales of woe were printed and circulated among you, about Muir, Palmer, Gerald, Napper Tandy, H. Rowan, &c. their cause was represented as claiming your protection: they were reported as persecuted, for supporting the rights of the people. But where have some of those leading characters gone with their petitions for reform, but to the bloody, venal, infidel directory in France.—God forbid, that the keeping of the rights of the people in Britain, Ireland, or AMERICA, should ever be deposited in their hellish vaults.

OBSERVATOR.

Citizens of America!

"ALTHOUGH the avarice of the French regents would pillage your commerce and rifle your treasury, their ambition would robe you of independence." This is a summary of the French policy respecting the United States.

The grand engines of this policy are, terror and deception. In publishing what he styled "the resolution of a government terrible to its enemies," Adet announced the system of national terrorism. Since that had failed, the French regents, tenacious of their original project, have varied their measures for the same end. The engine now employed against you is, deception. For this purpose, on the 22d of July, that purveyor of bribes Talleyrand addresses another letter to Mr. Gerry. If Adet's letter displayed the ferocity of the tiger, this of Talleyrand displays the mischievousness of the monkey.

The versatile courtier, with a front that disdains a blush comes forth to eulogize a nonentity, the justice of the French regency. He says, that his "government had anticipated the wishes" of Mr Gerry "as to the preliminary measures which he had suggested." What those measures were, may be learnt by recurring to Mr. Gerry's valuable letter of the 20th of July. He there complains of the outrages of the French corsairs, and proposes "a recall of the commissions of the privateers and *restraining them to the proper objects of capture.*" Talleyrand in reply affirms that "the grieveances complained of "are about to be redressed" by the "orders going out to the islands." Let us examine this affirmation, before we credit it!

The decree of the Executive Directory, of the 8th of August, undoubtedly contains the "orders" to which he alluded. Read that decree with attention! What is its whole amount? It annuls, after a certain period, the old commissions for privateers or letters of marque—directs the new commissions (which may be given out instead of the old) to be issued only by the particular agents of the Directory, such, for instance, as Victor Hughes——forbids those concerned in privateering to be judges of the prizes.

Has then the infamous practice of making such men judges, prevailed in the French dominions? And what punishment is to be inflicted on those men for their nefarious prostitution of the judicial character? None! What compensation is made to those who have been robbed by the sentences of such tribunals? None! What facilities are provided for correcting those sentences by appeal? None! What alteration is made in the principles of the decrees for seizing and condemning your property? None! In fine, what restriction is there as to the "*objects of capture?*" None!

Is the decree repealed which condems as contraband every thing (except unwrought iron and fir plank) which serves *indirectly* for the equipment of vessels? Do not the French still claim to condemn your vessels (although proved and acknowledged to be American) for want of a *role d'equipage?* and do not the various regulations and constructions on this subject expose to inevitable condemnation almost every vessel employed in distant voyaging? Further, the attrocious decree which dooms to death every American seaman found serving on board an enemy's ship, is left in all its force; as is also the decree which strikes not only at your foreign commerce but at your trade from port to port on your own coasts. Such is that which confiscates all your vessels having on board any merchandize coming from any part of the British dominions. If under this decree a *few nails* or *iron hoops* on your casks are sufficient for a sentence of condemnation, what part of your commerce is secure from legalized robbery?

Yet Talleyrand has the impudence to pretend that the orders above referred to, will redress your "grievances," if your grivances were not the very decrees which are yet continued in force against you. The object, then, of the French, in those orders, is, not to do you justice but to *delude you with the insidious appearance of moderation*; it is, to exclude foreigners from the plunder of your commerce and appropriate the whole to themselves. Thus they *gratify their own avarice*, and *insult the American understanding*.

ALFRED.

* See the report of the secret committee.

ON THE DEATH OF

ST. JOHN HONEYWOOD,
Of Washington county,

Author of the excellent Poem on President Washington's Resignation,

Who died at the age of 36, of an hereditary gout, sincerely lamented by his worthy widow and numerous friends, and universally admired by all who had the privilege of witnessing his superior talents: He died a firm believer in christianity—thereby augmenting the catalogue of genius that have subscribed to its truth.

"Such were the notes our much lov'd poet sung,
"'Till death untimely stop'd his tuneful tongue.',

THE mournful muse his monument shall raise,
Who oft has charm'd us with his magic lays,
St. John alas! is dead—The ruthless dart
Of Death, fell tyrant! has transfix'd a heart
Too warm for this cold world—Wit, genius, sense,
Poetic powers, and manly eloquence,
Were thine, O Honeywood! All could not save,
His matchless merit from th' untimely grave—
His tuneful lyre is mute, his harp unstrung,
Useless, in this deserted mansion hung—
The humbler social virtues all were his,
Endearing cements of domestic bliss—
Frail form! with energy of soul combin'd,
A Pope in body, and a Pope in mind.
Oft in a careless mood he struck the lyre,
T' amuse his friends, who listen'd to admire—
But publish'd nought till Washington resign'd,
And made a subject worthy of his mind.
Who has not read our fam'd Deliverer's praise,
In grateful Honeywood's recording lays?
Who can peruse a line, without being fill'd
With trembling transport, the rapt senses thrill'd:
E'en Washington appears brave, more sage,
In the just mirror of his faithful page.
Nations unborn, shall crown our virtuous bard,
With endless glory, as a rich reward;—
E'en prattling infants learn to lisp his praise,
And round great George's laurels twine his bays.

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

GOUGH *v.* COFFIN.

Mr. Peake stated from the pleadings, that this action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an injury he had received from a bullet which the defendant had discharged from a pistol. The defendant pleaded, that he was not guilty.

Mr. Garrow said, this was a very serious case, which he, representing the plaintiff, had to submit to the consideration of the jury. It was of great importance to his client as well as to the public. He had received a wound from the defendant, which had already put him to a great deal of misery and expence, and which would continue till the end of his days. He did not impute to the defendant that he meant to do a bad thing. But he supposed that Mr. Coffin, who was a gentleman of large fortune, should have thought that the plaintiff had a pretty large demand on his justice by way of pecuniary compensation. The plaintiff, however, had been obliged to have recourse to a jury of this country to say how much, under all the circumstances of this case, he was entitled to recover against this gentleman.

Thomas Dickson, the first witness, called on the part of the plaintiff, said, he was an acquaintance of the plaintiff. On the 5th of last November they were riding together, and stopped at the sign of the Stag, on Finchly common. After they had been there some time, they perceived a man riding briskly on a small crop bay mare. A post chaise came up very quick following him—They said he must be a highwayman. The defendant and the post boy asked them in a great hurry if they had seen an highwayman pass. They told him they had. They also told the defendant they were well mounted, and would be up with him immediately, and assist him to apprehend him. They instantly mounted their horses, and never lost sight of the chaise. It was a very bright moon light night, and after they had passed the chaise about thirty yards, he heard a report of a pistol from the chaise. He thought the gentleman conceiving himself out of danger had discharged it. But the plaintiff called out that he was wounded, and that his breeches was full of blood. The ball struck him on the off side. He called out to the boy that the gentleman had shot his friend. He told the defendant that no man in his senses could have mistaken the highwayman for his friend who was mounted on a grey horse, whereas the highwayman was on a bay horse. When they came to Highgate, medical assistance was procured, after which he was brought to London to one Bell inn, in the strand, which the witness said he kept. The plaintiff had never been well since. The wound was not healed. The defendant at first sent a surgeon to attend him.

On cross examination, he said, when he came up with the post chaise, they did not speak to the defendant; they did not tell him they were come to assist him to take the highwayman, but immediately galloped past it, and continued their pace for about the space of thirty yards in their way towards London, when the defendant discharged his pistol. The plaintiff is a tanner.

Mr. Paternoster said, he was a surgeon, and had been called in to attend the plaintiff about the beginning of November. He attended him every day from that time till Christmas for which he had received fourteen guineas from the defendant. It was a gun-shot wound, and very deep. He had not been able to extract the ball, and it was not extracted now. He had used for that purpose a bullet forceps. It was attended with a fever for a few weeks. He attended him now. He was lame. He thought it was possible he might be well if the ball was extracted. He had a demand on the plaintiff for attending him from Christmas to the present time. The ball he thought might come out. The plaintiff is obliged to pay for his board and lodging in town.

Mr. Erskine, in the course of a very eloquent speech, lamented with his client this melancholy accident, but justified Mr. Coffin from any blame—besides the bill he had paid to Mr. Paternoster, he had also paid a sum of money to his own surgeon, Mr. Mearns, for attending the plaintiff.

Lord Kenyon—"I agree to all that has now been said in favour of the defendant. I do not impute any criminal act to him.—The jury will consider this without the least indignation. This case is exactly that which is put by Lord Bacon, under rule 7th—(*Excusat aut extenuat delictum in capitalibus, quod non operatur idem in civilibus.*) I do not blame Mr. Coffin. It was an accident, without any misconduct of his. (*Idem fecerunt et mulii et boni.*) He has acted with a great deal of humanity. But still there exists the ground of civil action, and the plaintiff has a right to a compensation up to the extent of his civil damage; but if the defendant pays one farthing by way of punishment, the law is administered out of its direction."

Verdict for plaintiff, 175l.

BIOGRAPHY.

[*The apostacy of the bishop of Autun, and the cunning craftiness of Talleyrand have attracted such general observation that any authentic particulars of the life and adventures of this man will gratify curiosity, and extend information. From a very rare collection, recently printed in London, of anecdotes of celebrated Frenchmen, we derive the ensuing sketch, which our readers perhaps may thank us for exhibiting.*]

CHARACTER OF TALLEYRAND.

The Abbe Perigord de Talleyrand, *ci-devant* bishop of Autun, in Bourgundy, is descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, a house coeval with monarchy, and related, by the female line, with that of Bourbon. A disaffected priest, in a pamphlet against religious innovations, endeavoured to injure the bishop, by styling him "*The atheist priest who disgraces the name of Perigord.*"

As the bishop of Autun was, by birth and dignity, enabled to exercise much authority over the inferior clergy in the assembly, so he was endowed with uncommon talents, knowledge and activity, to support his situation. He had frequent opportunities of evincing his superior learning in his reports and speeches. His celebrated reports made in the name of the constitutional committee, on the subject of public instruction, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September, 1791, were afterwards printed by a decree of the assembly.

M. de Perigord, in his capacity as a revolutionary patriarch, was appointed by the municipality of Paris to officiate pontifically in the splendid ceremony of the national confederation, held on the 14th of July, 1790 in the *Champ de Mars*. He appeared at the head of more than two hundred priests, dressed in white linen, with the tri-coloured ribbons. When about to officiate, a storm of wind took place, followed by a deluge of rain; he proceeded, however, in the celebration of the mass without any regard to the storm, and afterwards pronounced a benediction on the royal standard of France, and on the eighty-three banners of the departments which waved around it, before the altar.

In the civil constitution of the clergy, it was decreed, that, according to the antient discipline of the church, the consecration of bishops in France, should, for the future, be performed by the metropolitans, and other bishops. This regulation was a fatal blow to the court of Rome, and it required the firmness of mind peculiar to M. Perigord to carry it into execution. He was the only bishop who offered to consecrate the new constitutional bishop of Versailles. This brought forth the famous monitory from the Pope, of the 13th of April, 1791, who complained loudly against the bishop of Autun, as an impious wretch, who *sacrilega manus imposuit* upon the intruded candidate!

A man like M. Perigord, who had relinquished the prejudices of his rank and order, could not fail to create enemies. Lampoons, pamphlets, &c. flocked against him from every quarter. The chapter, and the secular clergy of Autun, exhorted their chief to return to the faith of his forefathers: the canons of another diocese wrote a periodical work, entitled, *La Secte des Talleyrandistes*; and a clergyman, who was also a good poet, terminated one of his odes with these two lines:

Un Grègoire à téte idrôle,
Et en Autun Antisrétiem.

These attacks might have been the result of the hatred conceived by the highest ranks of society against M de Perigord, on account of his patriotism. The truth, however is, that he incurred some censures even from the patriots. He was charged with being a friend to the revolution, only because he had led an irregular life previously to it, and had a great many debts to discharge. And it was insinuated, that he had received immense sums from the court, to exert his authority over his colleagues, to obtain for the King the absolute *veto*.

After the conclusion of the constituent assembly, M. de Perigord was sent to England, in the capacity of a secret negotiator, either to avert the war, or conclude an alliance between England and France. A few months afterwards he was compelled to leave England, by the passing of the alien bill.—The increasing system of terror in France, and a report that some documents had been found in the Thuilleries, after the 10th of August, relative to the bribes paid by the court, on account of the *veto* prevented him from returning to France, and he set sail for America.

In 1795, as soon as the convention had passed a law for recalling to France those emigrants who had fled from it after the second and third of September, M. de Perigord sent his petition to the committee of public safety, requesting their permission to return, and early in the next year, he returned to France.

He was appointed a member, and soon afterwards, one of the secretaries of the national institutes in Paris. In one of the public sittings of the last winter, he presented a memoir, proving the necessity of a new commercial treaty with the American states. The Paris papers stated that this dissertation was the result of his enquiries on the spot, during two years residence, and that it contained a great many new ob-

servations relating to the future prosperity of the Republic.

On the dismissal of C. la Croix, in June last, Talleyrand was appointed Minister for foreign affairs, a station which he filled with discernment, zeal, and activity. If we are to give credit to the French journalist, a very laughable scene took place, in the hall of the Directory, soon after his appointment to the Ministry.

"The Bishop of Autun, (says the journalist) with his blue national uniform, and sabre, presented to his masters one morning, the Envoy of the Pope, and the Ambassador of the Grand Signor."

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 26.

In the year 1635, in the infancy of the English settlements in America, the general court of Massachusetts ordered that brass farthings should not be current, but that musket balls should pass for farthings.

Winthrop's Journal p. 80.

It is recommended to our government to pay *tribute* to France in this old Massachusetts *coin*.

When a printing press was first established in that colony, the first thing printed was the *Freeman's oath*. A little superstition will say, the descendants of such ancestors will not be *slaves!*

The first press was set up at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, in 1638, by one Day, at the charge of a Mr. Glover; this was the year in which Harvard college was founded. The second work printed was an almanack, by one Pierce, a mariner—and the third, was the psalms newly turned into meter.

It is remarkable how long the first settlers in America proceeded in their civil concerns without lawyers. In 1687, almost 60 years from the first settlement, there were but two attornies in Massachusetts. The noted Randolph, the Crown Agent, wrote a letter to a friend in England in January 1687, in which he has the following passages, "I have wrote you, the want we have of *two or three honest attornies, if any such thing in nature.* We have but two; one is Mr. West's creature, came with him from New-York, and drives all before him, he takes extravagant fees, and for want of more, the country cannot avoid coming to him."

We suspect this is the last time, the people of America have had occasion to complain of the *want* of attornies.

BOSTON, October 22.

Buonaparte is defeated!

Every arrival brings fresh corroboratives to place the fact beyond the waverings of conjecture, or the scrutiny of suspicion. The only circumstance that "ere could hang a doubt on't," was the concomitant intelligence of the French buccanier's arrival at Alexandria;—the articles, however, which we have had translated from the last Hamburgh paper, of the 24th August, reconciles the two accounts, and completely establishes the truth of BUONAPARTE's DEFEAT.—To those of our readers who are acquainted with the map of the Mediterranean, the intrinsic testimony which the Hamburgh news carries with it is incontrivertible; and we are most assuredly convinced, that there is not one American, who is worthy of the name, that will not rejoice in the authentication of this *Important and Glorious Intelligence.*—In thus annexing implicit confidence to an unofficial account, we would not wish to mislead the public opinion, but it is impossible to peruse the confluent details of the battle from almost every port adjacent to the scene of action, each corroborating and explaining the other, without feeling the mind impressed with irresistible conviction. This one blow, struck by the true "*hearts of oak*" of Old England has *entirely* demolished the navy of France, and paralized the strong arm of the Directory. The visionary projects of their rapacious ambition must now be relinquished;—Europe and the world are rising with indignation to chastise their insolence; and the day of retribution is coming with all the horrors denounced on the crimes of the robber, the assassin and the atheist.

Among the *immediate* beneficial consequences of NELSON's victory over the Gallic pirate, we can already announce a complete counter-revolution in Malta, in which many Frenchmen were destroyed.

The Emperor, the Porte, and Paul, I have entered into a coalition against France.

It seems, the object of Buonaparte in re-embarking from Alexandretta, (or Scanderoon) was to take the advantage of the river Euphrates, whose head is near Aleppo, (to which place Alexandretta belongs) where it first begins to be navigable for boats. The river afterwards visits the spot, where Babylon anciently stood, unites itself with the Tigris, and empties into the Persian Gulph, from which to the English East India settlements is but a short passage. The other division of the troops, landed by the transports left at Alexandria, was to march thro' Grand Cairo to the Red Sea, where they were to embark in rafts and issue into the Indian Ocean. Had Buonaparte succeeded in landing at Alexandretta, the rest of his rout would have been easily and rapidly completed. Nelson's conquest is therefore the most important naval victory obtained by the English fleets during the present war.

The theatre, we are assued, will open on 29th October in honor of the President's Birth-Day; and we are certain the manager will feel proud in preparing every arrangement and decoration suitable to the occasion.—The house will in consequence be crowded in every department' from the Gods to the Critics.

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Health Office, September 29.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 29.

☞ *The MAIL for the British Packet, the Westmoreland, closes on Wednesday evening, the 7th of November, at 6 o'clock. The packet sails direct for Falmouth.*

THO's MACKANESS, *Agent.*

October 29. tf.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 29th October, 1798.

LETTERS for the British Packet (for Falmouth) will be received at this office until Tuesday the 6th November, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid at this office.

Letter from captain M'Dougal, of the ship Two Friends, to his owner in Philadelphia.

Ship Two Friends, Margate Road.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you of the safe arrival of your ship Two Friends, after being taken by the French privateer Good Fortune of Bourdeaux, mounting 18 guns, in lat. 28, and in long. 28, who took out my two mates and nine of my hands, and sent me for Spain, with a prize master and seventeen men. I was in their possession for twelve days, when with three men and myself, I retook the ship with very little trouble.—Two of the French are badly cut in the head, and another in five different places. I am now so far on my way for London. We were almost killed, for we were under the necessity of keeping the decks six days and six nights.

I am dear sir, yours truly,

JOHN M'DOUGAL.

Messrs. John Blackwell, jun. P. R. Thompson and Francis John Mercer, are candidates in the district of Culpeper, Franquiere and Stafford for a seat in Congress in the room of Mr. Nicholas who resigns after the present session. The two latter profess themselves adorers of the PEOPLE.

We learn by the brig Amiable Matilda, arrived at the Fort in 24 days from Cape Nichola Mole, that the Mole was evacuated on the 1st of October.

Gazette Marine List.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Amiable Matilda, Stiles, 24 days from Cape Nichola Mole.

Came up to the Fort.

Brig Newton,	Riley,	St. Croix.
Schr. Little Fanny,	Fosdick,	C. N. Mole.
Alciope,	Rice,	Jaquemel.
Harmony,	Rhodes,	do.
Yeatman,	Crane,	Jamaica.
Sloop James,	Smith,	Jeremie.
Nancy,	Hardy,	do.

New-York, October 27.

Arrived.

Schr. Republican,	Marsh,	New-Providence
Sea Flower,	Rogers,	Edenton
Fanny,	Bowne,	do
Black Joke,	White,	do
Sloop Mary,	——,	N. Carolina

Ship Merchant (late captain Rossetter) from this port to Bristol, captured off Sandy Hook in May last, was carried into Jacmel and condemned, vessel and cargo sold. A quantity of ashes part of her cargo, is arrived in the schr. Suffolk, that was purchased at 30 dollars per ton.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.

October 26.

27 bushel potatoes, 5 do. sweet, 13 do. Indian Corn, 4 do. Buckwheat, 1 do Rye, 1 do Wheat, 1-2 cwt. rye and 1-4 cwt. wheat flour, a quantity of turnips, 67 lbs. salt pork, 8 fat sheep, 18 dollars, and 49 fowls, collected by Mr. Isaac Pedrick, from several persons in Upper Penn's Neck, forwarded by Mr. John Teas.

One bundle childrens' cloaths, forwarded by Mr. John Dunwoody's stage, from a person name unknown.

49 shillings, from Mr. Frederick Sieger, of New Holland, Lancaster county.

October 27.

Two pieces baize, and three quarters fat beef, from William Tilghman, Esq.

One bag potatoes, 1 cwt. of fat beef, and 2 dollars, from several of the inhabitants of Middletown, forwarded by Mr. Benj. Stokes.

620 wt. fat beef, and one bag rye meal, from several of the inhabitants of Upper Blockley, forwarded by Capt. William Smith.

Twenty bushels potatoes. 1 cwt. rye flour, and 20 dollars, from Mr. Jonathan Miller of Delaware county.

Two bags of apples from Mr. Amos Bradshaw, of same place.

By order of the committee,

PETER MIERCKEN,

Southwark, Oct. 28. *Chairman.*

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years past been in the southern States, has had the effrontery to draw several Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, and myself, and by that means has defrauded a number of persons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of said Shaeffer; to one of these papers I find my name subscribed, but I do not know the man; these are villainous forgeries! To prevent further imposition, I have to request the printers of Newspapers in the United States to publish this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Treasurer of the United States.

Trenton, New Jersey,
October 24, 1798.

COMMERCIAL.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

October 26.

Application having been made to the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, to dispense with the quarantine required by law, in the case of vessels bound to the port of Philadelphia, which may have been within the Delaware more than ten days, without performing the regular quarantine at the place appointed: the Board inform the masters and owners of such vessels, that every instance in which any person has been landed on either side of the bay or river Delaware, previous to examination by the resident physician at the Marine Hospital, and certificate by him granted, is a direct violation of the health laws, and that the persons so transgressing, have rendered themselves liable to prosecution.

The Board recommend to the masters of vessels, bound to the port of Philadelphia, and liable to quarantine, to proceed immediately to their station off the Marine Hospital, for regular examination.

By order of the board of Managers,

Wm. JONES, President.

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

To be sold or Rented,

THE subscriber's house, No. 78, Walnut street, with a cellar and two stables—Possession of the house will be given early in November—the stables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24, §tf

TENTS.

The Committee who superintend the Tents on the Banks of Schuylkill;

BEG leave to acquaint their amiable female donors, that their prompt industry and unparalelled liberality have been so abundantly bestowed, as to enable them to request no further marks of their benevolence in the article of Infant and Small Childrens Cloathing: any more Donations will be thankfully received, so as to provide for the ages of from four to twelve years.

They cannot find language energetic enough to thank them; but when they are informed that they have put it in the power of the Committee to clothe the naked, save the shivering child from perishing, and to send the infant *warm*, and the mother *happy* away, their own benevolent and feeling hearts will afford them the best of gratifications.

By order of the committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, *Chairman.*

Tents, *Oct.* 24, 1798.

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned persons are appointed by concurrent resolutions of the boards of managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and guardians of the poor for the purpose of relieving such of their fellow citizens whose situations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kehr,	*Peter Barker,*
Peter Miercken,	*John Hutchinson,*
Alexander Steel,	*William Stevenson,*
Thomas Allibone,	*John James,*
Edward Garrigues,	*Thomas Savery,*
Stephen Maxfield,	*Rhea King,*
Nathan A Smith,	*Pascal Hollingsworth*
Daniel Doughty,	*John Teas.*

By order of the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospital.

Wm. JONES, President.

Attest,

Timothy Paxson, Clerk.

By order of the board of Guardians of the poor.

PETER MIERCKEN, *President.*

THE committee appointed by the above resolution for the relief of such persons, whose situations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being ready to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State house, where the indigent of the above class will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more respectable inhabitants who continue to reside in the city or suburbs, that their families are in such a situation as to render it improper to remove them to the tents.

The committee being sensible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who superintend the encampments, to make the temporary residence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as possible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of stopping the prevailing disorder; are desirous as much as possible to encourage it; and therefore most earnestly request their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but such families, who from sickness or other important considerations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

ED. GARRIGUES, President.

Peter Barker. *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

New Encampment.

THE Committee who superintend the encampment at Master's Place near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, respectfully inform their country friends that they stand in need of an immediate supply of vegetables and straw, for the use of those distressed citizens who are flying from the present calamity. The committee flatter themselves that the same liberality will be found in the farmer, and others, to supply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the same laudable object in view.

John Inskeep
Jon. Robeson } Committee.
Isaac W. Morris

Camp, Master's Place,
September 10, '98.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 27th to 28th October.

ADMITTED.

Esther, a black, Robert M'Devit.
Joseph Peters.

DIED.

Jacob James, Captain Singleton,
John Peters.

Remaining in the Hospital, 39, 18 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and suburbs, 9
City Hospital, 3

Total, 12

From 28th to 29th October.

ADMITTED.

Edward Vizon, Fanny Taylor.
William Shannon.

DIED.

Bernard Smith, Margt. M'Donald,
Joseph Leary, Joseph Minis,
James Smith.

Discharged 7.

Remaining in the Hospital 30, of whom 11 are on the recovery.

Interred from City Hospital 5
City and Liberties 5

10

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

Eighteen new cases for 48 hours, by 16 physicians.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, Rachael James, wife of John James, of this city merchant. It may be truly said of her that she was an affectionate and tender wife, a fond mother, a friend to the poor, and a worthy and esteemed member of the society of Friends.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAXTON.*]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	*Adults.*	*Child'n.*
Christ Church	0	0
St. Peter's	1	0
St. Pauls	0	1
First Presbyterian	0	1
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	0	1
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	2	1
Trinity Church	0	1
Friends'	3	0
Free Quakers'	1	0
Swedes'	0	1
German Lutheran	7	1
German Reformed Presbyterian	1	1
Moravians'	0	0
Baptists'	0	0
Methodists'	0	0
Universalists'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hospital	21	0
Kensington	1	1
Coates's	0	0
Total for the last 48 hours	38	9

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double headed, and canister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 oz per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 cross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled,
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

For Sale by

SIMON WALKER,

Pine near 5th street.

October 29. eo.tf

To Be Let,

For Six Months, from the first of November next,

A COMMODIOUS three story brick house, with extensive back buildings situated No. 133, South Second Street.—For terms apply to

JAMES LYLE.

South Seventh, near Chesnut Street.

October 29 dtf

To Be Let,

And immediate possession Given,

A COMMODIOUS Three Story Brick House with convenient back buildings, situated at the north west corner of Third and Walnut streets.—For terms apply to

Dr. THOMAS PARKE.

No. 20, South Fourth Street.

October 29 dtf

TO BE RENTED,

(And immediate possession given,)

A LARGE three story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Walnut-street—The rooms are commodious, airy and private—from which, and its central situation, it is thought to be an eligible situation for a Public Office. For terms, enquire of *BENJ. W. MORRIS.*

Also. A commodious Ware House, in Taylor's Alley.

October 29. 3taw2w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

Bank of Pennsylvania:

September 20, 1798.

WHEREAS the House at present occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by large villains, who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002,	dated 23d of August, 1798. *Dolls* issued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for	396 22
No 1003,	dated 25th of August, 1798, issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for	1250
No 1006,	27th do. do. do.	2000
1007,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1009,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1010,	28th do. do. do.	2000
1011,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th do. do. do.	1500
1013,	do. do. do do.	1000

Also sundry post notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, issued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the said notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, cashier.

Ship Brokers.

This Establishment, commenced by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, will be continued by

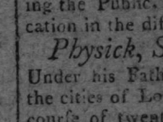
ROW & SIMMONS,

WHO respectfully acquaint the Merchants, Traders, and Masters of vessels; that no pains or exertions shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. This business will be conducted at their Store, No. 107, South Water Street, near to the Custom House.

October 27 dtf

For Sale, or Charter,

THE DANISH BRIG



LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very fast sailer.—For terms apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE

Her cargo, of about 2,000 bushels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 d10t.

Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon, sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls
Carronades, 12 lbs. } suitable.
Muskets, Musquetoons, Cutlasses and Pistols, for ships use, } By the package only.
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horseman's Pistols,
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muskets, in kegs.
Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in cases of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Cases
Sabres, Swords and Cutlasses, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general assortment—For Sale by

Thomas & Jno. Ketland,

Philad. October 25.

Eight Dollars Reward.

A ROBBERY was committed on the 17th instant, at the house of the subscriber in the township of Solebury by two negro men,—they carried off a quantity of cash; a pocket book, containing some valuable papers; wearing apparel, &c.—One of the negroes is a middle aged man, known by the name of John White, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, has an impediment in his speech—the other supposed to be a runaway, about eighteen years of age, of middle stature. Whoever secures the aforesaid villains, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive eight dollars reward, or four for either of them taken separately.

ISAIAH TUCKEMONEY.

Solebury, 10 Mo. 19th, 1798. ¶—3t.taw

DR. YEATMAN'S

Anti-pestilential Preservative and anti-bilious Pills,

ARE earnestly recommended at this Season, against the Fevers that prevail. Prepared and sold only by the Subscriber, who feels it necessary to embrace this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that he received a regular education in the different Branches of

Physick, Surgery, & Midwifery,

Under his Father, and other eminent men in the cities of London and Bristol, and (in the course of twenty-eight years) has seen the many good effects of this incomparable medicine, in Bilious, Jaundice, or Hepatic cases, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lues-Venerea, Scurvy, Worm cases, Malignant and other Diseases, proceeding from acrimony and obstruction.

THE PILLS

Are prepared according to true medical principles, and may be safely taken by the most delicate. In boxes of a quarter dollar, and half a dollar, with directions, and sealed with his crest, cypher, and motto. None else are Genuine.

N. B. The anti-pestilential preservative, was used with great success at London, Marseilles, Bristol, and other Cities, when they were respectively visited with the PLAGUE.

In bottles of a quarter dollar and half a dollar, with Directions, and the Corks sealed as above.

CHARLETON YEATMAN.

South East corner of Lombard and Second streets, New Market.

October 2 1aw. tu

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

And forwarded agreeably to direction, any where in the vicinity of the city.

Oct. 13. dtf.

☞ *The Subscribers to this Gazette residing in, and near Germantown, are respectfully informed, that their papers will be forwarded (daily) to Mr. Samuel Richardet, in Germantown; where a list of their names will be left.*

100 808

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genessee flateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 §

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.
june 26. tuthstf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phæton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity for in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ugu-ta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much ditt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM. HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 taw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
cbruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 eo3t

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 2aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.
§ 8t

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,

(Price 1-8*th of a Dollar,)*

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798,

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 §